/104/

The Macedonians

I.

1. Konak in Alaklissa. 2. Shepherd's hut of loam and straw in the Campania, the lowlands north of Salonika. 3. Fortress-like warehouse in Palalitza. 4. Peasant woman at a weaving loom in Skoplje. 5. Farmyard near Skoplje. 6. Bagpipes. 7. Baking bell.* 8. Magical charm. 9. and 10. Votive offerings. 11. Cotton cleaner (hatter's bow). 12. Riding donkey. 13. Pottery oven near Skoplje. 14. Armchair. 15. Plowing farmer. 16. Brand iron used for branding sheep. 17. Incense pot. 18. Earthenware cover for the coal basin, used for keeping the heat in; on top of it is placed the pot or coffee jug.

(Numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 1 , and 11 are in the Museum für Völkerkunde at Hamburg. Numbers 13, 16, and 17 in the Ethnographisches Museum at Dresden. Numbers 4, 5, 12, 13, and 16 are photographs taken by Generaloberarzt /Chief surgeon-general/ Dr. Hansen in Lübeck.

In the lowlands between Albania, old Bulgaria, and Greece, that is, in Macedonia, and incessant movement of peaceable and war-like peoples has produced the racial mixture of present-day Macedonia, in which the Indo-Germanic Thracians constitute the basic stock. To this were added, in antiquity, Romans, in the middle ages Slavs and Bulgarians, Turks and their Turkomanic or Near Eastern camp-followers, and, finally, Rumanians, Greeks, and the tribally related Albanians. The level tracts of land along the coast and the swampy lowlands are maintained by a nomadic type of livestockbreeding; the fertile fringe areas provide ample yields from the grain agriculture which cultivates primarily wheat and maize, but they are also receptive to southerly cultures such as rice, opium, and cotton. The herders build for themselves hasty round huts of loam and straw; the field guards who here, as in all the other parts of the Balkans, watch over the cultivated fields all through the summer, construct frame-works shaped like beehives or pointed cones out of intertwined twigs and thick bundles of straw. Simple farmsteads also have a thatched roof on walls of tiles and loam; a combination of wood, loam, and tiles leads to two-storied panel-work structures (Figure 2) which contain, in the ground floor,

*[For illustrations, see: Karutz, El Europe, cat. 116, p. 73a -- Analyst]

26: Kappers D-5 (1929-30) 1932 M1 Middle East M1
GREECE EH 1
EGYPT MR 1

Another component of the Anatolian population is mesocephalic (index 78—79). That this component does not fail in Anatolia (apart from the Kurds) is not strange. We may have to do here with Kurdish influence or with similar Iranian elements, so abundant in Northern Persia.

Perhaps in ancient times this element has been still more numerous in Anatolia, where it may have been represented also by the Galati, the Carians and in Syria perhaps by the Philistines. The latter, according to *Salaman*, may be related to the Minoan population of Crete[1]). Curiously, the 78—79 index is still prevailing in Crete (*Duckworth*, *Hawes*, and *von Luschan*).

Also among the Greeks of Asia Minor of which I only examined 88 individuals (males) the 78—79 index is still quite evident in addition to the Caucasian subbrachycephalics. Although the mesocephalics still form a peak among the European Greeks, the latter are predominently subbrachycephalic (82) as appears from the large curve (fig. 17) in which I arranged all the European Greek indices (466) gathered by *Apostolides*, *Stephanos* and *Duckworth*.

There are, however, good arguments to show that the subbrachycephalic Caucasian invasion of Greece started in and after the late Helladic period (corresponding with the late Minoan period in Crete), with the invasion of the Achaeans (2000—1500 B.C.). In the smaller (big line) curve added to fig. 17, I arranged all the middle helladic, late helladic and protogeometric indices available in literature (*Stephanos*,, *Kumaris*, *Furst*), 130 skulls altogether. This additional curve shows that the vast majority of the ancient Preachaean population of Greece was mesocephalic. To what race(s) they may have belonged is not quite sure.—

They usually are called the Mediterranean (sometimes the Pelasgian) race and are supposed to form still the main stock of the Southern Italians.—

It is however probable that there are more than one element in the ancient Minoan and Helladic population. *Sergi*[2]), who considers this population to be of Eurafrican origin, recorded several archeological and anthropological arguments to prove that this ancient population of Crete and Greece was related to the Proto-Egyptian and Proto-Libyan people. Also *Duckworth* (1912) emphasized the analogy between the Minoan Cretans and the ancient Egyptians, and Libyans.—Sir *Arthur Evans* clearly showed their cultural relation with Egypt.

In Upper Egypt the average index of the ancient skulls in 73, in Lower Egypt, however, according to *Elliot Smith* there was an addition to the 73 index, also a 75.6 index group, that is considered also by this author to be of

1) Which however certainly contained a probably larger hamitic (proto-Egyptian) and perhaps also a Phoenician stock.

2) *Sergi*. Primitive inhabitants of Europe. The Monist. Vol. 9. 1899, p. 301; *Sergi*. The Mediterranean Race; Scott, London, 1901, and *Sergi* the Mediterranean Culture and its diffusion in Europe. The *Monist*, Vol. 12, 1902.

G
E alien origin.—This 73 index people may be represented in ancient Hellas by
144 the 73 index peak. They may have been more numerous in Crete than in the
174 mainland of Greece, as the average index with the ancient Cretans according to
141 *Duckworth* is no more than 73.4[1]) (65% of the Minoan skulls being dolicho-cephalic, 26% mesocephalic and the rest brachycephalic).—

The mesocephalic (76) skull index group—more numerous in ancient Greece[2]) than in Crete—, may have been a different race, the more so, as according to *Furst* their burial places were also different. It is, however, very difficult to say what race this was, as on one hand the 76 skull index peak is also very outstanding with the Phoenicians (and Syrian Beduins) and on the other the living head index corresponding with this index (between 77 and 78) occurs with the mesocephalic group of the Kurds and the corresponding North Persian Iranians.—

Looking for pictures of old Minoans Dr. *Frankfort* called my attention to a similarity between the Minoan "Amorgos" (c.f. *Hall*'s Aegean Archeology Pl. 14) and one of *Von Luschan*'s Kurds. *Salaman* compared the Minoan Cup bearer to Philistine pictures. On the other hand the profile of this cup bearer resembles still more pictures of Syrian Beduin types in my possession.—

So the Iranian (Aryan) and Phoenician relations with the mesocephalic old Cretans and old Helladic population is still an open question[3]).—

As far as concerns the subbrachycephalic invasion in Greece (and Crete) which, according to Archeologists started with the Achaean invasion, but since has continually increased, there seems to exist little doubt that it brought chiefly subbrachycephalic Caucasians to this country. This may also explain Homer's frequent allusion to fair hair and blue eyes with the Achaeans. They may have entered Greece both from the North (Danube districts) and via the Ionian islands.

144 According to *Ell. Smith*[4]) and *Gunther*[5]) the Achaeans formed part of
174 a larger Ionian stock.

A later invasion was the Dorian (± 1200 B.C.). *Ridgeway*, *Hawes* and *Casson* agree that the Dorians came from the North, probably from Illyria or further North (*Casson*) from the Hallstatt regions. *Hawes* is inclined to

---

1) According to *Hawes* a little higher.

2) As far as concerns Iranian elements in Greece we also have to think of the manifold historical relations with Persia.—

K 3) The question may even arise if there is any racial relation between the mesocephalic Kurds and Phoenico-Aramean Semites. The prevailing blondness of the mesocephalic Kurds is a myth and among the mesocephalic Kurdish skulls photographed by *Chantre* there is at least one that closely resembles the Phoenician type. Besides, North Syria and Kurdistan are not so far apart and difference of language does not necessarily mean difference of race.—

4) *G. Elliot Smith* Human History, 1930.

5) *Günther* Rassengeschichte des Hellenischen und Römischen Volkes, 1929.